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SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full
Associated Press Service, the London
Times War Service and the Hearst News
General News Service and has its own
correspondents throughout Virginia and
North Carolina and in the leading cities
of the country.

If you go to the mountains, coast or
country, have The Times-Dispatch
go with you.

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city during the summer should notify
their carrier or give office (Phone 38).
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city addresses.

Had Virginia Not Succeeded.

Whenever a public speaker recalls the
fact that Virginia was reluctant to with-
draw from the Union in 1861, we fall into
a meditative state of mind and try to
imagine what would have been the ef-
fect if Virginia had not succeeded, if she
had turned her face away from the South
and joined hands with the North-
ern States in making war upon the
Southern Confederacy. What a vast dif-
ference it would have made to the for-
tunes of the Confederacy, if it had been
deprived of the moral and active sup-
port of Virginia, if in the armies of the
Confederacy, there had been no Virginia
troops, no Lee, no Jackson, none others
of Virginia's military leaders! What a
vast difference it would have made if
these Virginia troops and their com-
manders had given their guns and their
swords to the North instead of to the
South!

Without meaning unduly to glorify the
Virginians, and in no spirit of brag, it
may be said at the start, that in such
an event, the duration of the war would
have been much shorter. It would have
been an enormous advantage to the North
to occupy Virginia as friendly territory
in that struggle. The armies of the
North could easily have been moved to
the Southern borders of Virginia, and
North Carolina would, perhaps, have
been the battle ground. That would have
precluded anything like a Northern cam-
paign on the part of the Southern forces
and there had been no battle of Gettys-
burg, no battle anywhere within sight
of Washington, no threat whatever
against the national capital! The mighty
armies of the North, strengthened by the
splendid soldiers of Virginia, could have
borne down with impelling and irresisti-
ble force upon the armies of the Confed-
eracy, and the odds would have been so
overwhelmingly in favor of the North
that the struggle must have been short-
lived.

If Virginia had pursued that course, it
would have made a vast difference in
her material fortunes. Her territory
would not have been parcelled and di-
vided, her soil would not have been the
battle ground, no armies of destruction
would have marched and counter-marched
through her domain, her cities had
not been bombarded and burned, no
Sheridan would have raided and de-
vastated her fertile valleys, no raiders
would have laid waste her fields, her
buildings and her crops and her rail-
roads had been preserved, and it is fair
to presume that the government would
have made compensation for her emanci-
ipated slaves. Indeed, it is possible that
there would have been no emancipation
proclamation at all, for that was a war
measure, made, according to Mr. Lin-
coln, to preserve the Union and not, pri-
marily, to liberate the slaves.

After the war Virginia would have en-
joyed prosperity such as her people had
never dreamed of. There had been no re-
construction era. From the close of the
war there would have come an industrial
and commercial boom in Virginia, such
as would have made her rich beyond
computation. As a purely business af-
fair, there could have been from the
start no sort of question as to what Vir-
ginia's course should be, as to which
side she should take.

But we reverently and devoutly thank
Almighty God that in this crisis Vir-
ginia was not moved by the influence
of any material consideration. We re-
verently and devoutly thank Almighty
God that in Virginia there was and is
something esteemed more highly than
riches and material prosperity. We re-
verently and devoutly thank Almighty
God that Virginians had the grace and
the courage and the righteousness to be
governed by principle rather than by
greed, and that, although the State was
reluctant to secede, when the issue was

forced upon her, when she was com-
pelled to decide whether she would join
hands with her sister States of the
South in resisting invasion, or join hands
with the States of the North in making
invasion, she hesitated not, but chose
the alternative of duty and sacrifice. It
was such a sacrifice as no State in the
Union had ever been called upon to
make. It was a sacrifice not merely of
things material; it was a sacrifice of her
best and noblest men, aye and of wo-
men.

But in spite of these sacrifices, there
is no Virginian worthy of name who
would have had Virginia act otherwise.
We, as a people, are prouder of our sacri-
fices, prouder of the heroes of the war,
prouder of their daring and patriotism,
prouder of the noble example which they
set, than we would be of all the riches
of Croesus, obtained at the cost of cow-
ardice, dishonesty and disloyalty. We
are prouder of our Confederate monu-
ments pointing as the finger of man's
devotion to heaven than we would be of
all the high towers of ill-gotten gain.
We reverently and devoutly thank Al-
mighty God that in spite of the tempta-
tion of peaceful fatness, in spite of all
the allurements and glitter of gold, in
spite of the terrors of war, in spite of
the knowledge that in going up to the
Jerusalem of the Southern Confederacy
bonds and affliction awaited her, Vir-
ginia had the Golly courage to say,
"None of these things move me," and in
so saying and in so doing to preserve
untainted her character and her hono-
rable reputation as the Mother of States
and of Statesmen, whose chastity was
inviolable and whose piety was equal to
every sacrifice.

What Can the Czar Do?

"Unfortunate and entangled." So Tol-
stol characterizes the Czar, and unfor-
tunate and entangled the Czar is. He is
surrounded by an oligarchy of nobles,
who have for centuries exploited for their
own benefit the people and resources of
Russia. It is not to be supposed that
such counselors as these will urge any
schemes which are devised with the sole
object of benefiting the common people.
Indeed, strong as was Nicholas I., the
Czar's great-grandfather, he was unable
to prevent wholesale and destructive
corruption in his government, and bitterly
complained that his best regiment had
been sacrificed in the Crimean War for
lack of overcoats which had been bought
and paid for.

To turn to the nobility for patriotic
loyalty, unless the patriotism begun and
ended in the enrichment of the office-holding
aristocracy, would be futile, if not suc-
cidal. Alexander II., the great reformer
Emperor, was killed ostensibly by nihil-
ists in 1881, but it was strongly believed
that the nihilists were given the opportu-
nity of killing him by the disaffected
members of court, who objected to the
freeing of the peasants and other changes
which the Emperor projected.

To turn to the ruling class, therefore,
for a system that would ameliorate the
abuses under which Russia labors at pres-
ent is hopeless. Where else could the
Czar turn for support? In England the
great revolutions of 1649 and 1688 were
fought and won by the middle classes.
The same was true of the tremendous
power of the French revolution. The nob-
ility of France were as strongly en-
trenched as that of Russia, and the peas-
antry of France was not appreciably
higher than their fellows in Russia, but
France had a powerful, intelligent and
ambitious middle class, and therein lay
the opportunity and the success of the
French revolution. In the American revo-
lution we were all practically of the mid-
dle class. There were no peasants, in the
modern acceptance of the word, and but
few land gentry and nobility, who were
led by a cast or class distinctions to
array themselves against their fellow
citizens. But in Russia there is a very
insignificant middle class. The country
is broadly divided into nobles and peas-
ants, neither of whom want any change—
the one from knowledge and the other
from ignorance of what a change would
mean. Russia will inevitably develop a
middle-class, and when she gets one the
outrages against existing conditions that
are now showing themselves in the assassi-
nation of the Governor of Finland and
minister of the Interior will take the
more rational form of better political
conditions. Certainly it is to the middle
class sooner or later he must turn
for support, if Russia is to be saved, but
at present there is no middle class, and
therefore the Czar must help the develop-
ment of a strong middle class by every
means in his power, if present conditions
are to be sensibly improved.

This has been attempted on a large
scale by M. de Witte, who more than any
other Russian, sought to develop in trade
at home and abroad an opportunity for
the development of a large class of artis-
an and tradespeople. But it is of striking
interest to observe that M. de Witte met
with steady opposition and was finally re-
tired. This would seem to show that the
old reactionary and bourgeois spirit of
nobility is still in the ascendant, and not
only desires, but is able to successfully
combat any change looking towards the
development of a strong middle class.
The question naturally arises, therefore,
in the presence of such forces, what can
the Czar do?

With changed conditions there have
been many changes in the occupations of
men during the past twenty-five years.
Some of these changes, as shown in a
comparison between the census of 1880
and 1900, are most notable and signifi-
cant. During that period there was a
marked falling off in domestic and per-
sonal service, while there was an in-
crease in the professions, the proportion
of lawyers, however, being considerably
larger than that of doctors. The increase
in lawyers denotes an increase in busi-
ness rather than in litigation. Business
men do not go to law as much as they
formerly went, but the lawyer is now
playing a conspicuous part in business
development, in the organization of com-
panies, in looking after their interests
and in other directions. The inference
from the fact that the doctors have not
increased in the same proportion is that
under the direction of preventive science

Change in Occupations.

The Times-Dispatch desires to add to
its paper an up-to-date and valuable de-
partment which will be devoted entirely
to the care and development of farms and
kindred topics. To this end The Times-
Dispatch has secured the services of Pro-
fessor Alwood, who is the most distin-

guished writer in Virginia on such topics.

Mr. Alwood has not only taught with
marked success, but has devoted years of
study at home and abroad to all ques-
tions of farming, forestry and orchard
culture. The department which we se-
cure in to-day's issue will be of the
greatest value to Virginia and should
not fail to largely increase the value of
farm products. The articles on this topic
will appear two or three times during
each week and should be carefully noted
by our readers.

One of the most remarkable disclosures
is the increase in the number of work-
ing women. In 1880 they numbered 2-
61,371; in 1900, 5,319,397, or over 100 per
cent, while the increase in the number
of workmen was only about 61 per
cent.

This is a day of amusement, and hence
the number of actors and showmen in-
creased in twenty years 387 per cent.
It is also a day of reading, for the num-
ber of persons engaged in literary pur-
suits increased over 500 per cent. The
number of artists increased 178 per cent.,
while architects, designers and drafters
increased 850 per cent. There was an
increase in the number of dentists of 140
per cent., and of "journalists" of 144
per cent.

In one profession, however, there was
an increase of over 1,000 per cent. This
was the profession of electrical and civil
engineering. The figures are eloquent
as showing the wondrous development in
twenty years of that branch of industry.
We imagine that the increase in 1904 over
1880 is still greater, for electrical de-
velopment is only in its infancy, and is
making rapid progress all the time.

A Promised Renaissance.

Before the days of railroads and long
after many railroad lines had been built,
the Mississippi River was the great ar-
tery of trade for the vast section of
country between the North and South,
which was drained by it and its numer-
ous branches. As such it was indispen-
sable and was a great factor in our early
development. When the days of steam-
boats came the river became more and
more important as a medium of com-
munication. "Steamboating on the Mis-
sissippi" was in its glory when Mark
Twain was a pilot and for that day and
generation the steamers were palatial.
The phrase carries with it the idea of
romance and adventure as well as of
material progress. It was for that time
the most delightful means of travel and
a trip from Memphis to New Orleans
on a fine Mississippi steamer was ideal.

But as the railroads progressed the
glory of the Mississippi steamer gradu-
ally faded away. The steamer was too
slow to compete with the railway flyers
and for many years past the passenger
business of the Mississippi steamers has
been comparatively small.

After recently, however, a progressive
promoter has come forward with a
scheme to build immense steamboats,
each capable of carrying a thousand
passengers, with a view to restoring the
glorious days of steamboating on the
Mississippi. The New Orleans Picayune
is not altogether hopeful of this pro-
posed renaissance, but says that the
time will come when every mile along
the great river and its tributaries will
have its hamlets, when great cities will
grow up in hundreds within reach of
its waters, and that then there will be
a return to the floating palaces of the
old days, grander and swifter than be-
fore. In support of this prediction it
refers to the traffic on the Great Lakes
and especially to the traffic on the Hud-
son River.

We have no doubt that our contem-
porary is right. Water transportation
must always be cheaper than overland
transportation and as the country along
the flow of the Mississippi River de-
velops transportation on the Mississippi
will necessarily increase. It may not be
in this generation or in the next, but the
time will come when "Steamboating on
the Mississippi" will be more glorious
than ever.

Roosevelt's Negro Appointee.
Several days ago we received a com-
munication from a correspondent in Rich-
mond seeking information concerning the
report sent by our Washington corres-
pondent that President Roosevelt had
appointed a young negro man to take
the place of a worn out employee of the
government whose daughter was seeking
appointment to fill the vacancy. This
correspondent asked for the names of
the persons concerned and for further
particulars. Our Washington corres-
pondent replies that the story was given
him directly by the nephew of the lady
in question, but that as this lady is
seeking another position, her relatives
do not care to make her name pub-
lic. Our correspondent hopes to be able
eventually to obtain permission to use
names, and in that event will make
them public. He adds: "In fairness,
I should say that it was not stated that
the President knew of the fact that the
head of the department was planning to
have the daughter of the supernumerary
employee take his place." We state
these simple facts in justice to all per-
sons concerned.

Virginia Epileptics.

In his report to the Governor of the
meeting of the National Conference of
Charities and Correction, Mr. George B.
Davis, delegate from Virginia, says that
the proceedings were most instructive
and uplifting, and that much good was
accomplished in behalf of the dependent
class. "I am truly proud of Virginia,"
he adds, "to know positively that her
asylums for the insane are up-to-date
and are beyond question equal to any
in the whole country. I would urge the
importance of Virginia's acting promptly
in caring for her feeble-minded and
epileptics. We are surely behind, and
not in line with several other States
which have provided liberally for them.
They ought not to be in our almshouses.
This is a subject which cannot be too
often brought to the attention of the
Virginia people. We must have a colony
for this class of unfortunate. Our re-
venues are now largely increased, and it
is to be hoped that the next session of
the General Assembly will provide the
means for such an institution."

Our Farm Department.

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its paper an up-to-date and valuable de-
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farm products. The articles on this topic
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by our readers.

"Human Life in Parable."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"My well-beloved hath a vineyard on a
very fruitful hill; he fenced it and gathered
upon it the stones thereof and platted it
with the choicest vines and built a tower
in the midst of it. Also made a wine
press therein, and he hoped that it
should bring forth grapes, and it brought
forth wild grapes." Isa., v: 1-2.

Here is human life placed in a good
situation—"on a very fruitful hill." Can
any man justly complain that he has
been placed where the sun never reaches
him and where the baptism of life is
denied? Is it possible to live in a civil-
ized country, even in the most obscure
position, without that atmosphere oper-
ating upon his life?

A walk through a large city is of itself
a tonic. The city-born has an advantage
over the rustic, and yet the country boy
has his advantage over the city-bred.
Each has his own peculiar gain, but both
are one in this—to each God has given
endowments and opportunities and his
personal care. Have we not our advan-
tages? Some of us have had grievous dis-
appointments and burdens almost too
heavy to be borne. As we think of them
we say: "What men they might have
been if—!" But consult them and they
have only a grateful acknowledgment to
make of all the perils of the way. "Thank
God," they say, "we have not been left
without opportunity and blessing and in-
spiration. If we have failed, we cannot,
we dare not, blame our Creator and our
God."

Notice the details of the care here
bestowed. The vineyard was upon a hill,
and therefore could not be ploughed.
How greatly blessed are those vineyards
cultivated by hand! "He gathered out the
stones"—one by one. "He fenced." . . .
"He built." . . . "He made a wine
press." It is all hand-made. Your
mechanics and manufacturers have their
value, but the aged will tell you that
there is a singular charm about the
house goods that are hand made. They
were hand-sewn; these were made by my
father."

There is a peculiar delight to the ear-
nest soul that he is thus tended by God.
We are not cultivated by the great
ploughs of the constellations or the in-
flexible laws of nature. We are handled
lovingly and tenderly by the Living One,
whose care extends to the very hairs of
our heads.

Everything, how minute soever, is done
as if it were the only thing to be done.
Each man may feel that on him is ex-
pended the care which belongs to an only
son. We speak of One who is the "only
begotten and well beloved Son of the
Father," and He must ever and always
retain that primacy and distinction; yet
in another sense every one is treated
as if he were God's only child, and on
him is lavished an infinite web of divine
grace and care and love. It is so with
every flower that blooms, and the little
gnat or butterfly which dances in the
sun.

What have we? Reason, policy, imagi-
nation, nurture for the body, care for
the soul, alphabets like doors opening
upon all languages, and a Book that
combines in its limits all libraries, and
then promises entrance into the high
school, the academy of heaven.

Reckon them all up; make an inventory
of them; be careful of each line, omit-
ting nothing, setting down everything in
a clear and visible hand; then add the
running figures into a sum total and
stand amazed and humbled before the last
astounding result of loving grace.

"He hoped that it should bring forth
grapes." Why not? Had he not a right
to do so? Is there not a sequence of
events? When men sow certain seed, do
they not look for a certain crop? Who
likes to lose all his care? Whose heart
does not break, when after all his efforts
it ends in nothing?

There are just expectations in life.
Look at this man; he has worked hard,
sacrificed his own comfort, pinched him-
self in many ways, to give his son a
good education. He has said: "I have no
money to leave the boy, but he shall have
all the advantages I can give him; then,
perhaps, he may make a man of himself,
under the blessing of God." If at the
last it comes to failure, shame and ruin,
whose heart would not break under the
awful disaster?

"It brought forth wild grapes." With-
out going into the lives of others, let
us hold the severest inquest upon our
own. What has been the issue of all our
education and opportunity? Are we to-
day further in our goodness and strength
than we were ten years ago? Are we
than we were ten years ago, as resentful,
as impatient, as fretful, as neglectful or
injury sensitive, to all slight neglect or injury
as we used to be? Or are we larger in
thought, fuller in charity, more hopeful
regarding the worst—in a word, more
Christ-like?

It is for each man to answer these
judgment questions for himself.

The assassination of the minister of
the Interior, the continued walloping of
Kuropatkin and the birth of another girl
baby at Peterhoff combine to fill the
Czar's cup of extreme bitterness to over-
flowing.

Governor Warfield's manifesto against
early marriages might have had some-
thing to do with Mr. Davis's prompt
denial of the report about his wed-
ding.

The old Virginia farmer, with several
calves in the lot and a whole drove of
hogs in the pen, refuses to get excited
over the meat cutters' strike in the
West.

Editor Waterson, having seen the bot-
tom of the mint julep tumbler, now
takes his pen in hand to tell us where
we are at.

A ten dollar flying machine is well
calculated to depress the bicycle stock
market.

MAKERS OF RICHMOND

Brief Sketches of Men Who Have Helped to Make the City.

Sketch No. 52—Series Began June 20, 1904.

Mr. J. S. Moore, long identified with the
business and social life of Richmond,
is one of her best known retired mer-
chants. As citizen, soldier, business man
and author, he is widely known and high-
ly esteemed.

Mr. Moore is a native of Richmond, and
has spent the greater part of his active
and useful life here. He was born June
13, 1843, and entered the Confederate army
at seventeen years of age. He was in the
battle of Bethel, June 10, 1861, and other
engagements of Pickett's division later
on. He was captured at Five Forks
April 1, 1865, and confined in Point Look-
out until June 18, 1865, when he returned
to Richmond. Two years later Mr. Moore
moved to Chesterfield, and there em-
arked in mercantile pursuits, which he
followed successfully for ten years, when
he returned to Richmond. He was married
while a resident of Chesterfield. Mr.
Moore conducted a very successful busi-
ness in Richmond from 1877 until last
year, when, having realized a competency,
he retired from active business life. He
has always taken a deep interest in public
affairs, and was twice induced to offer
for office. He was defeated for the Board
of Aldermen from Jefferson Ward by a
small majority, and came within thirty-
five votes of being nominated for the
Constitutional Convention of 1890.

Mr. Moore is a clear thinker and a
strong writer. He has written and pub-
lished for private circulation a Trans-
Atlantic itinerary and a volume of remin-
iscences, miscellanies, etc., both of which
have elicited favorable comment. He has
also issued a number of pamphlets, the
history of Henrico parish and old St.
John's Church, a volume of about eight
hundred pages, containing the annals of
the parish by the Rt. Rev. L. W. Burton,
at Lexington, Ky., and a history of the
church from 1884 to 1904, by himself. The
book also contains the births, marriages,
deaths, burials and inscriptions from the
tombstones, the result of six months' hard
work, all for the exclusive benefit
of the church. He has also been a vestry-
man of the church for the past few years,
and has always taken great interest in
Free Masonry. He has filled

the office of master of No. 120, A. F. and
A. M., high priest of Royal Arch Chapter,
No. 1, and past president of the Past
Masters' Association of Masons in Vir-
ginia. He is now president of the Vir-
ginia Home of Virginia, the splendid in-
stitution a short way out from Richmond,
where a large number of the children of
Masons are being reared and trained for
life. Mr. Moore was president of the
Wholesale Grocery Association of Rich-
mond for three years before his retire-
ment from business; is president of the
Fifteenth Virginia Infantry Association;
first vice-president of the Sons of Amer-
ican Revolution, and a member of the
Board of Public Interests for the city
of Richmond.

Having well earned a period of rest,
Mr. Moore is enjoying the latter years
of his life in comfort and ease. He is in
good health, takes a keen interest in
municipal, State and national affairs, and
is an occasional and welcome contributor
to the press.

REVELATIONS BY AN EX-MAYOR.

Most Criticism of Police Is Un-
just—"Jobbed" if They Do
Their Duty and "Jobbed" if
They Don't—A Typical Case.
Honest Patrolman Punished
by Influential Citizens for Do-
ing His Duty—Confession of
a Discharged Captain.

By an Ex-Mayor of One of the
Largest American Cities.

(Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.)
YOU must not believe all you hear
against a policeman. I made
this statement so many times
during my mayoral term that
it is now a proverb. I was
leaving the mayor's office I repeat it to
myself when I read those blanket in-
dictments against a city's police depart-
ment which appear so often in the
daily papers. I believe that any man
who has filled the chair of the chief
executive of a large city will agree with
me when I say that no department of
the city's government is so thoughtlessly
condemned, so unreasonably maligned and
so unjustly criticised as the police de-
partment, and I say that with the full
knowledge of police corruption, police
laxity and police inefficiency.

A policeman who was charged with a
gross violation of the regulations—and
justly so—said to me after I had taken
his star from him:

"What's the use? We get 'jobbed' if
we do our duty, and we get 'jobbed' if
we don't, and that police officer told
the cold truth.

His was a typical case. Soon after
his appointment he was given a beat on
one of the principal streets. He was
not a new man, and he wanted to do
his duty. He reported several saloon-
keepers for violations of ordinances.
Then he arrested one of them for keep-
ing his saloon open after the closing
hour. At once the whiskey sellers sought
him out, and the young fellow, a
captain, who was "in politics," had the
offending officer transferred to an out-
lying district. As the young policeman
put it, he "got wise" and when his period
of punishment closed and he was brought
back to his old beat, he sought the help
of his saloonkeepers, who discreetly
allowing them to do anything short of
murder. This laxity brought him into
trouble with a law and order league,
which preferred charges against him
and he lost his star and position on the
force.

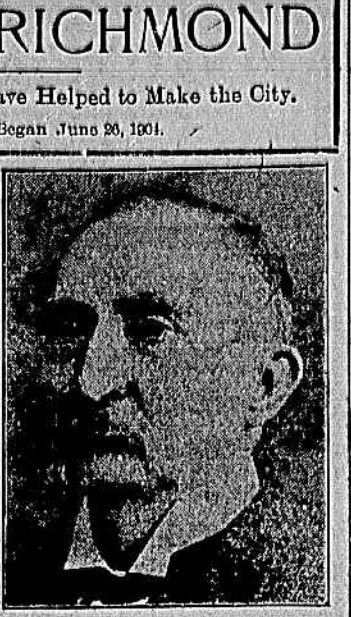
He cited this case because it was
identical with scores of others that came
under my official observation. In the
majority of these cases trumped-up
charges were brought against policemen
by men who wanted safer or more dis-
creet patrolmen in their neighborhood,
saloonkeepers, gamblers, private citizens,
storekeepers and property owners whose
self-interests suffered from honest police
work rushed to my office or to the chief
of police with complaints against
policemen whose only fault was in their
desire to perform their whole duty.

I inquired not if the complaints were
groundless. The accused officer had to
come to headquarters to face the music
and make his defense, and not one of
them but "got wise" and turned up
the other side of the street. I have
conducted hundreds of such cases and
have lost his star and position on the
force.

This method of transforming an en-
ergetic police officer into a "good fellow"
by terrorizing him is effectively employ-
ed in every city. There are few mem-
bers of the force who can stand up
against continued assaults against their
good names, particularly if they are
harried men. It makes no dif-
ference if the police department is
under the strongest kind of civil ser-
vice the officer who is brought up be-
fore the trial board again and again,
and the charges are the same, the
blameless character, becomes exceedingly
cautious in his official dealings with
law breakers who own property or carry
on a business in the confines of his dis-
trict.

If the associations, leagues, federations
and clubs which are endeavoring to weed
out police evils and root out police cor-
ruption will but turn their attention to
the citizens who are daily endeavoring
to punish officers who are too honest
about the reform they seek, the source
of much that goes toward demoralizing
a police force will be discovered.

In the second year of my term a quar-
rel between two gamblers brought
about the downfall of one of the best
policemen in the city. The gamblers
fell out with each other because each
wanted a monopoly in the business of
directing the public in the use of the
street represented by a captain whose



the office of master of No. 120, A. F. and
A. M., high priest of Royal Arch Chapter,
No. 1, and past president of the Past
Masters' Association of Masons in Vir-
ginia. He is now president of the Vir-
ginia Home of Virginia, the splendid in-
stitution a short way out from Richmond,
where a large number of the children of
Masons are being reared and trained for
life. Mr. Moore was president of the
Wholesale Grocery Association of Rich-
mond for three years before his retire-
ment from business; is president of the
Fifteenth Virginia Infantry Association;
first vice-president of the Sons of Amer-
ican Revolution, and a member of the
Board of Public Interests for the city
of Richmond.

Having well earned a period of rest,
Mr. Moore is enjoying the latter years
of his life in comfort and ease. He is in
good health, takes a keen interest in
municipal, State and national affairs, and
is an occasional and welcome contributor
to the press.